

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WAR DECLARED BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The steamer Adams, which arrived at Halifax on the 14th, brings the important intelligence, officially, that ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAVE DECLARED WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, and are preparing on their troops and fleets to the scene of action.

The campaign on the Danube has begun in earnest. A desperate battle took place on the 23d ult., in which the Russians were routed, with the loss of 3,000 killed. The Turks were also badly cut up.

At another place, the Russians were crossing a bridge over the Danube, under a severe Turkish fire, when the bridge gave away. From the arched being cut in twain by the artillery, and 2,000 Russians were precipitated into the stream, and all drowned. The scene is described as heartrending in the extreme.

The Russians have crossed the Danube in great force, to strike a decisive blow before the French and English armies arrive.

The whole French Army of 60,000 men will be in Turkey by May 1st. It was reported that the British force would be increased to 30,000 men. The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

The announcement of the Declaration of War by England, was immediately sent to Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief of the powerful English and French Fleets in the Baltic sea, with orders to commence hostilities at once.

The Russians were making great preparations for the conflict in the Baltic. All the lighthouses and buoys have been removed and formidable fleets of gun-boats are collected in shallow water at all the principal points. Attempts are being made to block up all intricate parts of the channel with rocks. All the houses at Cronstadt incapable of defense are being pulled down. New batteries are every where in course of erection, and two hundred additional embankments have been ordered.

The Czar and his son were personally attending these preparations.

The contest will be a terrific one. The Queen of England's declaration states that the unprovoked aggressions of the Czar upon Turkey have been persisted in without regard to consequences, and that she is compelled by a sense of duty to come forward in defense of her ally. In alluding to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, she states that if the Czar had been amicably disposed, everything would have been satisfactorily settled, and that the sending of her fleets to aid the Sultan was not decided upon until Russia exhibited the most determined attitude.

After reviewing the proceedings of the Czar's seizure upon the Principalities, and charging Russia with bad faith throughout the whole transaction, the Queen says that the time has arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers are wholly ineffectual to prevent the usurpations of Russia, which, if unchecked, would lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

She concludes with a determination, in conjunction with France, to support Turkey at all hazards.

The Queen has also issued a proclamation in reference to the commerce of neutral nations, of which we have the following copy:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to those Powers with whom she remains at peace. To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing for the present to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an inadequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war. It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confession of neutral property not being contraband of war found on board the enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war and restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for commissioning privateers."

In an explanation made in the House of Commons, the Attorney General stated, in reference to the above declaration, that Great Britain cannot and does not forego the right to search neutral vessels for articles contraband of war.

On the receipt of the Czar's answer in Paris the Emperor NAPOLÉON sent a special message to the Legislative Chambers announcing that Russia had placed herself in a condition of war with France, and charging upon Russia the entire responsibility of the unfortunate event. The announcement was received in the Chambers with great enthusiasm, and war against Russia has been formally declared, to commence on the 30th of April.

The French Government has made an announcement similar to that of England respecting the commerce of neutrals, and stating that France will not at present issue letters of marque.

The Tripartite Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Turkey consists of five articles, providing as follows:

1. That England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

2. That the Porte shall not conclude a peace without consent of its allies.

3. That the allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.

4. This treaty to remain open for the adhesion of the other Powers of Europe.

5. Turkey guarantees to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

The most extensive preparations for war intended to be made by England and France, Austria, and Turkey were hastening their armaments.

England, and Austria, and Prussia have committed themselves by act

LATER.

The American Mail-steamer Arctic arrived at New York on Monday with London and Liverpool dated to the 6th instant.

The British Parliament has adopted an address to the Queen, in answer to the declaration of war, assuring her of the nation's firm determination to co-operate in a vigorous resistance to the projects of Russia, whose further aggrandizement would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. The address was unanimously adopted, and both Houses went in procession to present it to the Queen.

The shipment of troops from England and France for the East was rapidly progressing. France had already sent out 20,000, and England 10,000. Fifteen packet ships are fitted up at Liverpool for the conveyance of troops. The troops now leaving England will go direct to Constantinople without stopping at Malta.

Napoleon Austria or Prussia had yet taken

position on the Eastern question. It is said that Napoleon has written to the Emperor of Austria, reminding him of his promise to regard the passage of the Danube by the Russians as a cause of war.

A despatch from Vienna dated the 31st ult., says that when Baron Less returns from Berlin the Imperial manifesto may be expected, stating that though Austria disapproves the movements of Russia, she is resolved to remain neutral with the rest of Germany, and that an army of four hundred thousand Germans will make that neutrality respected.

There is much agitation against the Hungarians and proclamations of revolution, because Austria joins Russia. There continues to be rumors also of disaffection in Poland.

The Austrian troops were on the frontier of Hungary. They had thrown a bridge across the Danube, which was regarded as a prelude to active intervention. They are suspicious of Hungarians.

The Russians have gained several important victories over the Turks, making themselves masters of the country lying between the Danube and the Black Sea. The fighting on the Danube is said to have been very severe, with great slaughter on both sides. The Turks losing many of their strong fortresses. It is reported, indeed, that they have been driven entirely to the left bank of the Danube, except their position at Kalafat.

An unprecedented number of emigrants, chiefly Irish, were at Liverpool awaiting a conveyance to America. The price of a steerage passage has advanced to £5. 10s.

The telegraph says that the Czar has sent a letter to the King of Prussia saying, contemptuously, that when the allies have emancipated the Christians and evacuated the Turkish waters he will evacuate the principality.

The general tenor of the news is considered unfavorable to the Turks. At Constantinople the public feeling was considerably excited, and caused disquiet to the Government.

There are rumors of treachery on the part of the Turkish commanders of the difficult fortresses which have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

Other facts have marched twenty thousand men to strengthen the position between the Russians and the Balkans.

Admiral Napierville with twenty-two ships, is anchored off Moen Island, in the Baltic. A portion of the Russian fleet is frozen at Revel. The Russians, fearing that Osel island would be the first point of Napierville's attack, have placed there a garrison of thirty thousand men.

Icebergs in the Atlantic.

Every ship from Europe brings accounts of an unusual quantity of icebergs in the Atlantic. It is probable that the North-westerly winds, which have prevailed in this latitude to such an extraordinary degree this winter, have raised also in the Arctic circle; have set the ice-fields in motion earlier than common, and have filled the Atlantic with drifting bergs and pack.

The origin of these ice-mountains was long

a subject of controversy. By some persons

the berg was thought to be the result of

months of freezing in open sea. By others

it was more correctly attributed to a land

origin. Dr. Kane, the historian of the late American Expedition, has proved exclusively by observation on the spot, that the icebergs

have a similitude with the glacier, being

deposited on the sides and in the valleys of

the Arctic mountains, and afterwards

pushed forward exactly as glaciers are,

down the slope and along the gorge. As

these valleys eventually open to the sea,

the field of ice is finally protruded into

the water, where a part of it breaks off, at last,

by its own weight, and is floated away. The

early navigators seeing these enormous mas-

sas, called them in their native tongue,

"bergs," or mountains, and by that name

they have been known ever since.

Not unfrequently large masses of rock,

which are frozen up in the glaciers on land,

are borne off with the iceberg.

As the berg melts,

they drop away and sink to the bottom of the sea.

Geologists tell us that the huge boulders, which are often seen in the

interior of this continent, hundreds of miles

away from primitive formations of a similar

character, were thus transported, at some fa-

distant period, when most of America was

still a vast ocean. In melting, the bergs

often assume the most fantastic shapes.

Some look like floating towns, with towers,

piers, and forts. Some bear the shape

of gigantic castles. Some recall the fairy

descriptions of the Arabian Nights.

The temperature of the water being lower

than that of the atmosphere, they melt at bat-

tom faster than at top, and finally turn over,

convulsing the deep for an immense circle

around, and impelling ships that happen

to be near.

The play of light on these bergs is at

times, indeed, very beautiful. At other

times, however, the ice mountains move sur-

rounded with fog, the offspring of their

own evaporation; and on such occasions,

as to the mariner who is not warned in

time of the damp mist he sees setting down

around. After traversing our eastern

coast, and arriving to make our arri-

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GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 24, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES POLLOCK.

OF Northumberland County.

FOR SENATE COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE DARGIE.

OF Allegheny County.

DANIEL M. SMYTHE.

OF Lancaster County.

HON. JAMES COOPER will accept our

thanks for documents forwarded.

THE JUVENILE CONCERT.—Quite an interesting affair to come off at M'Conaughy's Hall, on the evening of the 2d of May.

M. POTTERFIELD will give the public an opportunity of listening to the warbling of the "Singing Birds," now under his instruction.

It will be beyond a doubt, be a pleasure to our citizens, and excite peculiar interest.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LEWIS, of Ohio, has introduced a bill to authorize the People of the Territory of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State.

It is stated that the bill is in

consideration.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. L. S. COOPER, of New Jersey, has

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The Lake Cities.

The Lake cities are increasing in an enormous ratio. Cleveland has reached sixty thousand inhabitants, and so has Chicago. Such a growth is not equalled even by that of San Francisco. What the next census of these cities will develop it is impossible to tell, for we daily receive evidences that the throng of population gathering at those points is too great to find accommodation. It appears to be an indisputable fact that house rents are higher in Chicago than in either Philadelphia or New York. The hotels and boarding-houses are all crowded beyond precedent, and the buildings there cannot be multiplied fast enough to supply the demand. From these remarkable facts we may gather that our lake frontier is destined to be the location of several of the largest cities in America. A few years since such an idea was deemed likely to have its realization only in the distant future; but the growth of Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and Milwaukee, is enough to convince any one that the consummation is nearer than that. Much of this wonderful growth is attributable to the rapid extension of our railroad system, but that is not the sole cause. The commerce of the lakes is beginning its development, and the prosperity of its port depots is but a natural consequence. To be sure, Cleveland and Chicago are the most prosperous, because of the very extensive railroad connexion; but this is because land commerce and water commerce are so inseparably blended in their interests, and the railroad is the indispensable concomitant of the seaport.—*North American*.

Conviction of Conspirators.—Fatal Explosion.

PITTSBURG, APRIL 17.—The case of Hazen, Davis, Morris and Lawson, charged with conspiracy in attempting to extort \$110,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other companies, under the small note law, was concluded on Saturday. Judge McGuire charged the jury strongly for the prosecution, and after an absence of three hours the jury returned with a verdict of guilty. Mr. Stokes moved an immediate sentence, when it was found that the defendants had left. Their bail was forfeited and warrants issued for their arrest. Haven, and Davis were subsequently arrested and committed to jail, but the others have not yet been found.

The boiler of the steamboat at Jones's ferry exploded on Saturday when leaving the shore, killing Jacob Hadley, the engineer, and injuring four others.

Tallow and Lard.—It appears from a business circular of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., New York, that the imports of tallow last year into England from Russia amounted to 95,000,000 lbs., being 27 per cent. of the entire imports from all countries, and equivalent to about 350,000 barrels and cisterns of lard. The present war must of course cut off all trade between the two belligerent powers, Russia and England.—Tallow has already consequently gone up to a very high price, and in view thereof, lard—American lard—will have to be substituted to a considerable extent, as it has been heretofore under the scarcity and high price of tallow. It would require no less than 4,000,000 hogs to produce the large quantity of 350,000 barrels and cisterns of lard, and this is nearly double the entire products of this country for commercial purposes. It appears also that England derives from Russia 75 per cent. of lissed and wax-seed for oil purposes; and nearly equal in quantity to tallow. What is likely to be the value of these articles in our markets in view of these facts, those conversant with the trade are best able to judge.

A portion of the monster tree which fell a while since on the Sierra Nevada, California, arrived in New York lately. The Sunday Atlas says it measured, when standing, 520 feet in length, with a diameter of 52 feet at five feet from the ground. The trunk of this huge monarch of the forest was perfectly solid from the sapwood to the centre, and judging from the number of eccentric rings, its age has been estimated at three thousand years. Of this vegetable prodigy 50 feet of the bark, from the lower part of the trunk, was put in the natural form in San Francisco for exhibition. It there formed a spacious encircled room, containing a piano, with seats for forty persons. On one occasion one hundred and forty children were admitted without inconvenience; and at another time thirty-two couples waltzed within its colossal circumference with the greatest harmony. Public exhibition will be made of this majestic tree in New York as soon as a suitable place can be procured for that purpose.

From the Chincua Islands.—We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from the Chincua Islands, dated the 19th of February. There were at the 1st andts, at the date of the letter, one hundred and sixty vessels of various sizes, from 500 to 2,000 tons burden, averaging probably 800 tons. The estimated average time for loading with guano was forty days.—The rate of exportation of guano from the islands is said to be one thousand tons a day, which it was thought would not exhaust the heap in ten years. A geological survey, made by order of the United States Government, had estimated that eight years would exhaust the supply.—*Boston True.*

Direct Praying.—A Maine respondent of the Green Mountain Herald gives the following as the form of prayer by a class of people called "New Light," and who believe both in direct praying and direct praying:—"Lord, have mercy on sister Kelly, who gets up early in the morning, and then goes to meeting, and gets up and talks right on top of it."

Cold's Pistols in Europe.—Col. Col. it is said, has received an order from the British Government to furnish their Bullets with 5,000 of his navy pistols, as soon as possible; and he is notified that the entire fleet is to be furnished with them. The army at Hart's Hill, Conn., will be required to do a good portion of this work. The European orders for Col's pistols, it is supposed, will be immense.

Without Torpedo.—Mount Vernon, Ohio, was visited by another hurricane on the evening of the full last, which tore off the court house at that place, and did extensive other damage in the vicinity of that town. The damage of the court-house is stated at \$1,500 or \$2,000.

Brutal Clergyman.

The Senate of Pennsylvania did honor to itself in the passage of the divorce of Mrs. Susan A. Bronson. The lady in question is the daughter of a Methodist clergyman in the State of New York, and is represented as not only amiable, but moral and intelligent. She became enamored with Bronson, and after a brief courtship, consented to become his wife. It was not long, however, before this act was regretted. About two years since, the parties left New York for Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where Bronson was employed as a preacher of the gospel. After a residence of ten months, the mother of Mrs. Bronson visited them. She soon discovered that her daughter was in a decline. The conduct of Bronson, as testified to by the mother, was of such a character as to shock the heart of the most callous wretch. The details of his brutal treatment are harrowing to human nature, and totally unfit for publication. The mother remonstrated with Bronson, but it was of no avail. Her daughter upon the occasion was found senseless, covered with blood, and carrying upon her person some eight or nine black and blue spots. These facts became known to the people, when Mrs. Bronson was taken from the clutches of the brutal wretch, and sent to her friends in New York, where she now remains. Bronson fled, and has not since been heard from.—*Borough Recd.*

Cruel Murder.—On Friday night week, between 10 and 11 o'clock, two workmen engaged on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, near Milton, Northumberland county, cruelly murdered a young female, a resident of Milton, about a mile and a half from that place. It is alleged the parties enticed the woman from her home, and, after perpetrating an outrage on her person, set fire to her clothing. The flames were quenched by the injured woman; but not until she was so much burned that she died shortly after. The owner of the premises observed the fire on his farm and walked to the spot, where he discovered the female in the last agonies of death. The authorities were endeavoring to ferret out the bende, on Saturday and Sunday, but without success.

Suggar.—The Greensburg Press tells of a farmer, named Hise, living in Decatur county, Indiana, who sold his farm a short time since for \$1,190 in gold, which he put in a carpet-sack, and hung it upon his bed post, and then retired to rest. In the morning the sack and money were gone—all he had in the world. To add to his misfortune, too, he had contracted for another farm, and was to pay for it the next day. As soon as she was discovered and loosed from her prison house, she escaped and sought refuge in the house of a paternal uncle, residing in the western section of the city, where she has since remained. And there was another found in the house, in the person of a colored servant girl, who had received the most barbarous treatment at the hands of the same woman. Her back, face and limbs were most horribly mutilated, while there was a severe contusion on her head, and it is thought that the skull is fractured.

Astonishing Acts of Cruelty.—The Baltimore American says, a short time since a fire occurred in the eastern section of the city, and when the flames entered the house they found a young lady tied in the garret and bearing the marks of improper chastisement. It is stated that she had been kept in that condition for some three or four weeks, and with scarcely a sufficiency of food to sustain life. This course of treatment was inflicted by the mother of the young lady, but from what reason has not transpired. As soon as she was discovered and loosed from her prison house, she escaped and sought refuge in the house of a paternal uncle, residing in the western section of the city, where she has since remained. And there was another found in the house, in the person of a colored servant girl, who had received the most barbarous treatment at the hands of the same woman. Her back, face and limbs were most horribly mutilated, while there was a severe contusion on her head, and it is thought that the skull is fractured.

NOTICE.—The first & final account of JACOB SHANK, Committee of the person and estate of PETER HUMMER, a lunatic, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and said Court has appointed Tuesday the 23d day of May next, for the confirmation and allowance of the same. By the Court,

WM. W. PAXTON, Prothonoary's Office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1854.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WAR DECLARED

BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

EDThe steamer America, which arrived at Halifax on the 14th, brings the important intelligence, (official) that ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAVE DECLARED WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, and are pushing on their troops and fleets to the scene of action.

The campaign on the Danube has begun in earnest. A desperate battle took place on the 23d ult., in which the Russians were routed, with the loss of 3,000 killed. The Turks were also badly cut up.

At another place, the Russians were crossing a bridge over the Danube, under a severe Turkish fire, when the bridge gave away, from the arches being cut in twain by the artillery, and 2,000 Russians were precipitated into the stream, and all drowned. The scene is described as heartrending in the extreme.

The Russians have crossed the Danube in great force, to strike a decisive blow before the French and English armies arrive.

The whole French Army of 65,000 men will be in Turkey by May 1st. It was reported that the British force would be increased to 30,000 men. The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

The announcement of the Declaration of War by England, was immediately sent to Sir Charles Napier, the Commander of the powerful English and French Fleets in the Baltic sea, with orders to commence hostilities at once.

The Russians were making great preparations for the conflict in the Baltic. All the light-houses and buoys have been removed and formidable fleets of gun-boats are collected in shallow water at all the principal points. Attempts are being made to block up all intricate parts of the channel with rocks. All the houses at Cronstadt incapable of defense are being pulled down. New batteries are every where in course of erection, and two hundred additional gun-boats have been ordered.

The Czar and his son were personally attending these preparations. The contest will be a terrific one.

The Queen of England's declaration of war states that the unprovoked aggressions of the Czar upon Turkey have been persisted in without regard to consequences, and that she is compelled by a sense of duty to come forward in defense of her ally. In alluding to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, she states that if the Czar had been amicably disposed everything would have been satisfactorily settled, and that the sending of her fleets to aid the Sultan was not decided upon until Russia exhibited the most determined attitude.

After reviewing the proceedings of the Czar's seizure upon the Principalities, and charging Russia with bad faith throughout the whole transaction, the Queen says that the time has arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers are wholly ineffectual to prevent the usurpations of Russia, which, if unchecked, would lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

She concludes with a determination, in conjunction with France, to support Turkey at all hazards.

The Queen has also issued a proclamation in reference to the commerce of neutral nations, of which we have the following copy:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to those Powers with whom she remains at peace. To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing for the present to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an inadequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war. It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confisca-tion of neutral property not being contraband of war found on board the enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war and restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for commissioning privateers."

In an explanation made in the House of Commons the Attorney General stated, in reference to the above declaration, that Great Britain cannot and does not forego the right to search and does not forgo articles contraband of war.

On the receipt of the Czar's answer in Paris the Emperor NAPOLEON sent a special message to the Legislative Chambers announcing that Russia had placed herself in a condition of war with France, and charging upon Russia the entire responsibility of the unfortunate event. The announcement was received in the Chambers with great enthusiasm, and war against Russia has been formally declared, to commence on the 3d of April.

The French Government has made an announcement similar to that of England respecting the commerce of neutrals, and stating that France will not at present issue letters of marque.

The Tripartite Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Turkey consists of five articles, providing as follows:

1. That England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

2. That the Porte shall not conclude a peace without consent of its allies.

3. That the allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.

4. This treaty to remain open for the admission of the other Powers of Europe.

5. Turkey guarantees to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of race, perfect equality in law.

The most extensive preparations for war continue to be made by England and France. Russia and Turkey were hastening their armaments.

England and Austria and Prussia have now committed themselves by law, and are at war.

Mr. Brougham, the English Minister,

has recently stated, when

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LATER.

The American Mail steamer Arctic arrived at New York on Monday with London and Liverpool dates to the 6th instant.

The British Parliament has adopted an address to the Queen, in answer to the declaration of war, assuring her of the nation's firm determination to co-operate in a vigorous resistance to the projects of Russia, whose further aggrandizement would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. The address was unanimously adopted, and both Houses went in procession to present it to the Queen.

The shipment of troops from England and France for the East was rapidly progressing. France had already sent off 29,000, and England 10,000. Fifteen packet ships are fitting up at Liverpool for the conveyance of troops. The troops now leaving England will go direct to Constantinople without stopping at Malta.

Neither Austria or Prussia had yet taken position on the Eastern question. It is said that Napoleon has written to the Emperor of Austria, reminding him of his promise to regard the passage of the Danube by the Russians as a *cavus in Ihi*.

A despatch from Vienna, dated the 31st ult., says that when Baron Tess returns from Berlin the Imperial manifesto may be expected, stating that though Austria disapproves the movements of Russia she is resolved to remain neutral with the rest of Germany, and that an army of four hundred thousand Germans will make that neutrality respected.

The Russians were making great preparations for the conflict in the Baltic. All the light-houses and buoys have been removed and formidable fleets of gun-boats are collected in shallow water at all the principal points.

Attempts are being made to block up all intricate parts of the channel with rocks. All the houses at Cronstadt incapable of defense are being pulled down. New batteries are every where in course of erection, and two hundred additional gun-boats have been ordered.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BOROUGH ORDINANCES.

PROTHONOTARY.

Ordinance Taxing Dogs.
BE it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That from and after the first day of May next, all persons owning or harboring Dogs or Bitches in said Borough, shall be taxed for the same, for the use of the Corporation: And it shall be the duty of the Borough Constable, or such other person as may be appointed for that purpose, immediately after the first day of May, in each and every year, to make a general and exact description of all Dogs and Bitches, owned, kept, or harbored within said Borough, and return the same, with the name of the owner or person harboring the same, to the Town Council; for which service he shall receive the sum of five Cents for every Dog, and Ten Cents for every Bitch so returned by him.

11. That every person owning, keeping or harboring but one Dog, within said Borough, shall pay annually a tax of Fifty Cents for the same; if more than one, the tax shall be One Dollar for the second, Two Dollars for the third, and a proportionately increased amount for any greater number; for Bitches the tax shall be Two Dollars for the first, Four Dollars for the second, with a like increase for every additional one kept; and taxes to be collected and received by the Borough Collector, who shall have and possess the same powers in the collection of the same, as are usual in other cases.

Passed April 3, 1854.
ROBERT G. HAMPTON, Burgess.

Ordinance Extending York Street.

BE it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That York Street in said Borough be, and the same is hereby extended, ordained and laid out of the width of sixty feet, from its present termination, at the intersection of Liberty Street, in a direct line to the West end of the Bridge over Rock-creek on the Hanover road, and in such manner that the lines of said street shall coincide with that extension of the lines of York Street as now run.

Passed April 3, 1854.
ROBERT G. HAMPTON, Burgess.
R. G. MCCLARY, Secretary.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

ADRESSES you wish elegant Dresses for Spring or Summer? If so, call immediately at the long established CHEAP STORE, where we are prepared to exhibit the most beautiful variety and prettiest pattern of Dress Goods ever opened. Do not defer the matter too long, nor lose the opportunity of selecting from the entire assortment. If you wish to save money, and at the same time secure for yourself the prettiest apparel, call immediately at FAHNESTOCK'S, April 3.

Boots, Shoes, & Hats.

THE undersigned has enlarged his Store room, and added to his present business BOOTS, SHOES, & HATS, such as first-rate fine Molasses, Hungarian, Lady Franklin, Stiff Brim soft and hard tops, (latest style) Brush, Marcella, Palm, &c. Buff, Calf and Hair Boots, Black and Bronze tan Montoys, Goat and Calf Morn-Shoes, &c. of which he has bought for cash, and will sell very cheap. I respectfully invite my friends and customers to examine my stock before purchasing.

MARCUS SAMSON, April 3.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, SADDLERY, CEDAR HARE, SHOE FINDINGS.

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of article in the above list of business, to which they invite the attention of Contractors, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet makers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stocks having been selected with great care, and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of them on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,

DAVID ZIEGLER,

Gettysburg, June 9.

Bonnets-Hats.

A large assortment of Summer Bonnets, Silk, Satin, Panama, and other light Hats for the approaching season, have been received, and are offered at low prices.

BONNETS, Every style, and very hand-some patterns, we can furnish at reduced prices.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS, April 3.

BONNETS.

Ribbons, Ribbons, and Flowers, a large and splendid assortment, the last cargo brought to town, at SCHICK'S.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg, at the premises of

April 10. T. WARREN.

RICH LYNN, Muffins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen, Table-Cloths, Toweling, and Drapery—a large variety—for sale at

April 10. SCHICK'S.

WALL PAPER.

Over 10,000 Piece in Store!

From 6 Cents per piece and upwards, including fine Satins, Gold, Velvets, imitation of Woods, Marbles, &c.

ALSO, A great variety of new styles of Curtain Papers, Fire Board Prints, Borders, &c., all of which will certainly be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see at the cheap Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SAYRE, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.

ALSO, A great variety of new styles of Curtain Papers, Fire Board Prints, Borders, &c., all of which will certainly be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see at the cheap Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

TELL your Friends, that MARCUS SAMSON has just received and opened a large lot of Black, Blue and Green Cloth, Flock and Dress Coats—Silk Caps, Cashmere, Fawn, Linen, Cottons, &c., and will supply them at the lowest prices.

CHARLES J. SAMSON, has a wide variety of new styles of Dresses, &c., which I have just received and opened a large lot of Black, Blue and Green Cloth, Flock and Dress Coats—Silk Caps, Cashmere, Fawn, Linen, Cottons, &c., and will supply them at the lowest prices.

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